United Nations S/PV.5189

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5189th meeting

Tuesday, 31 May 2005, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Ms. Løj	(Denmark)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. D'Alotto
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Wang Guangya
	France	Mr. De La Sablière
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Motoc
	Russian Federation	Mr. Denisov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Thomson
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

The situation concerning Iraq

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-36552 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Iraq

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Iraq, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

On behalf of the Council, I extend a warm welcome to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Mr. Hoshyar Zebari.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Zebari (Iraq) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I wish to draw the attention of members to document S/2005/337, which contains the text of a letter dated 24 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Mrs. Anne Patterson, representative of the United States, on behalf of the multinational force.

Mrs. Patterson (United States of America): In Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), Council members agreed to review the mandate of the multinational force either at the request of the Government of Iraq or by 8 June 2005. To facilitate that review, I am pleased to report to the Security Council on behalf of the multinational force, with its 28 member countries and 160,000 personnel, on the efforts and progress of the force in fulfilling its mandate.

I would also like to call the attention of Council members to the letter of 24 May from Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari to the Security Council President, which requests the Council to allow for the continuation of the multinational force mandate until the completion of the political process or until Iraq can provide for its security needs on its own.

The mandate authorizes the multinational force to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including by preventing and deterring terrorism, in order to allow the Iraqi people to implement freely and without intimidation the timetable and programme for the political process and to benefit from reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The multinational force also provides assistance in building the capacity of the Iraqi security forces and institutions through recruiting, training, equipping, mentoring and monitoring, and provides security for the United Nations.

Key goals for the multinational force are to develop increasingly capable Iraqi security forces and to transfer more and more security responsibilities to them. Those are essential to ending attacks by insurgents and terrorists and to developing the Iraqi public's confidence in its own security forces. The efforts of the multinational and Iraqi forces to improve the security environment are buttressed by progress in the political process, endorsed by resolution 1546 (2004). That progress encourages all Iraqis to affect their political agenda through peaceful, democratic means and to renounce terrorism.

The multinational force is committed to staying the course in Iraq and will continue to assist the Iraqi Government in providing security. In doing so, the multinational force is committed to coordinating closely with the Iraqi Government at the local and national levels to employ more effective tactics to defeat the insurgents and prevent their attacks.

A harsh security situation in Iraq has confronted the new Iraqi Government. Dramatic, headline-grabbing attacks against Iraqi citizens, aimed at breaking their will, continue. In the face of that violence, Iraqis have been increasingly willing to assist the Iraqi and multinational forces. Iraqis also continue to volunteer for the ranks of the security forces, and those forces are assuming increased responsibility. We welcome the commitment of Prime Minister Jaafari, who has said that "the Government will strike with a

fist of iron every criminal who tries to harm any citizen, be he a Sunni, a Shiite, an Assyrian, a Kurd or a Turkmen".

In the long run, Iraqis want to defend themselves, and the multinational force is making progress in its goal of helping Iraqi security forces move towards self-reliance. To date, some 165,000 Iraqi soldiers and police officers have been trained and equipped. The Iraqi army has over 90 battalion-level units conducting operations. Some of those forces conduct independent security operations, and others operate alongside or with the support of the multinational force. The Iraqi battalions are out in the cities and rural areas of the country, and they are getting results. Iraqi police and military forces are shouldering the burden in 12 of Iraq's 18 provinces. There is much work to be done and the challenge should not be minimized, but those are valuable achievements.

The multinational force will continue to transition responsibilities to Iraqi security forces until their capabilities are sufficient to defeat the insurgents and terrorists and to provide security without the force's assistance. To that end, the force will continue to focus on partnering, mentoring, teaching and capacity-building.

Transitioning responsibilities also includes giving Iraqi forces responsibility for particular areas, as possible. That has already started in Baghdad and Mosul with one military brigade each, and will continue over time. Multinational force and Iraqi commanders place a high premium on close cooperation to ensure that their actions are complementary and coordinated. Accordingly, joint headquarters have been established at the national and provincial levels to coordinate multinational force, Iraqi Ministry of Defence and Iraqi Ministry of Interior operations.

The multinational force, in coordination with the Iraqi Government and security forces, international donors, and national and international non-governmental organizations, continues to support a number of reconstruction and assistance activities in order to maintain stability and security. Activities include building schools and hospitals, improving the infrastructure of roads, water and sanitation, and removing landmines and unexploded ordinance. The multinational force has also trained Iraqi engineers to build local capacity to undertake such projects.

In previous quarterly briefings on behalf of the multinational force, I have welcomed the assistance of Ambassador Qazi and the United Nations Assistance Mission For Iraq (UNAMI), as endorsed by resolution 1546 (2004) and requested by the Iraqi Government. The United Nations has a leading and vital role to play in providing valuable assistance to Iraq's political transition. We urge the United Nations to provide that assistance as fully as possible, as requested by the Iraqi Government. To that end, we urge the United Nations to deploy the necessary experts as soon as possible.

We recognize the difficult security challenges that Iraq poses to the United Nations, and we welcome the willingness of UNAMI and Secretariat staff to work closely with the multinational force to ensure that United Nations personnel face minimum risk and deliver maximum support to Iraq. Multinational force units from Georgia and Romania, with United States and United Kingdom support, protect United Nations facilities and staff in Baghdad and Basra. In addition, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden have made financial contributions for UNAMI protection. As the United Nations expands its activities in Iraq, its security needs will increase. We encourage countries to consider additional assistance to the protection force, through the provision of either funds or troops.

Consistent with Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), the multinational force is in Iraq to help the Iraqis maintain security and stability until they can do so unassisted. While the multinational force assists with the provision of security, it also works to increase Iraqi capacity to assume that task. A specific timeline for the withdrawal of multinational forces cannot be set. The multinational force will not remain in Iraq any longer than necessary, but nor, consistent with the Iraqi request, will it leave until the Iraqis can meet the serious security challenges they face.

Any decision regarding force size will be driven by events on the ground. The degree to which the Iraqi people are satisfied with the way the Transitional National Assembly approaches the constitutional process and works to include all Iraqis will be of obvious relevance to prospects for the future. We realize that this is a difficult process and that we must be patient. Acts of terrorism and insurgency will not just disappear. We have seen that with the spate of

violence following the formation of the new Government.

The Iraqi people are in the midst of forging a new path — a free, democratic path, one that is chosen by them. The multinational force remains committed to working to create an environment that fosters such progress.

The President: I give the floor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Mr. Zebari (Iraq): In accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1546 (2004), adopted unanimously on 8 June 2004, the mandate of the multinational force in Iraq is now due for review. The newly elected Government of Iraq, and the Iraqi people, pay tribute and express gratitude to the multinational force for its contribution towards establishing security in our country. In the exercise of its mandate, it has helped Iraq to accomplish another year of historic and dramatic progress on the road towards democracy and stability — progress on which I am now pleased to report to the Security Council.

In June 2004, the Iraqi Interim Government reasserted Iraq's sovereignty and assumed full responsibility and authority in guiding Iraq from being an occupied country to an emerging democracy. That transformation adhered to the political process mandated in Iraq's transitional administrative law and endorsed by Security Council resolution 1546 (2004).

The Interim Government and the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq delivered on their pledge to hold free and fair elections, on time, throughout the country. Those elections heralded a new dawn of optimism, and inspired confidence in our democratic transition. The efforts of the authorities and the remarkable courage of the Iraqi people on 30 January were duly recognized throughout the world. We have proved that political transition can be orderly, democratic and expressed by the free will of the Iraqi people through the ballot box, not through violence. For the first time in five decades, we have had a peaceful transition of power from one Government to the next.

In the formation of the Transitional Government, we reached out to all communities in Iraq and forged a national unity Government that is inclusive and representative. We did include new members in the new Government, sharing power with those who boycotted or did not fare well in the January elections. I am pleased to report to the Security Council that those who chose not to take part in the January elections or who were unable to participate because of the intimidation campaign in their areas, are now recognizing their misjudgement and rallying themselves in preparation for the December round of elections.

We remind the Security Council that each step in our political transition has been implemented so far according to the timetable endorsed in paragraph 4 of resolution 1546 (2004), and we reaffirm Iraq's commitment to meeting the deadlines for the completion of that process.

Although our achievements to date are praiseworthy, they have been made at great cost to the Iraqi people and our security forces, as well as with the sacrifice of the multinational forces. While my Government is committed to meeting its obligations under resolution 1546 (2004), we would like to acknowledge that we in Iraq still face a destructive campaign of terror and violence that aims to derail the political process and undo the progress that has been achieved so far.

As I wrote to you, Madam President, on 24 May, our country continues to face an armed insurgency, including foreign elements opposed to Iraq's transition to democratic rule. Despite our continuing efforts to build up our security forces, those forces cannot as yet assume full responsibility for maintaining our national security and defending our borders.

We believe that, in order to complete the transitional process and build on the political achievement to date, we need the multinational force to continue to provide its essential contribution to our security. I would like to reiterate my Government's formal request for a continuation of the multinational force's mandate. As we enter into the constitutional process, we anticipate that the campaign of destruction and intimidation will continue, perpetrated by a deadly mix of remnants of the former regime determined to turn back the clock, and foreign elements whose sole agenda is to destroy the ongoing political process. Their horrific and merciless tactics may shift, but their evil intentions remain the same — to foment civil division and spread terror among innocent civilians throughout the country in an attempt to undermine the new democratic system.

But as they destroy, we rebuild. On 30 January, Iraqis sent a loud and clear message that they will not be intimidated and that their future will not be dictated by terrorists and supporters of tyranny. The terrorists threatened that they would wash the streets of Baghdad with the blood of voters. In response, 8.5 million Iraqis defiantly and courageously headed to the polls to cast their vote against the past and to vote instead for the freedom and peace to which they aspire.

We recognize that the transition we are going through from dictatorship to democracy is fraught with many challenges. The total collapse of the State and its institutions has created internal complications and instability. There are foreign elements that are determined to exploit the transition in Iraq for their own extreme agendas, to prolong the suffering of the Iraqi people and to undermine the stability mission of the multinational force. We have repeatedly urged each of our neighbouring countries to abide by their obligations under resolution 1546 (2004) to prevent the transit of terrorists to and from Iraq, arms for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists. Some have been more forthcoming than others in their response. To our regret, despite repeated assurances of their willingness to cooperate, some have refused to translate those assurances into concrete action.

We learned recently that Syria has stopped more than 1,000 foreign fighters from entering Iraq from Syria.

We welcome that action, but note that it confirms our long-held view that Syria has been one of the main transit routes for foreign terrorists, as well as for the remnants of the previous regime. Although we are in continuous dialogue with our neighbours to establish security mechanisms through regional cooperation, in good faith with the Iraqi Transitional Government, we urge them to put an end to the flow of those terrorists who could wreak havoc, not only in Iraq, but beyond.

Here we would like to urge our brothers in Syria to do more to prevent the movement of extremist elements from entering our country.

For our part, in tactical and strategic cooperation with the multinational force, we have been steadily building the capacity of our security, police and military forces. In turn those forces have assumed increasing responsibility for the stability of our country. Coordinated by the relevant ministries, in close cooperation with the multinational force, our forces have grown, and efforts to increase training and equipping them, and improving their performance, are ongoing. They have shifted from defensive to offensive Iraqi-led security initiatives. As combat and security responsibilities have been gradually turned over to our forces, they have simultaneously increased their intelligence capabilities, and are producing effective results in their mission.

Here I would like to report that we are proud of the courage and enthusiasm of the new recruits to our forces: brave men and women who stand daily on the front line, despite horrific losses to their ranks from daily suicide attacks on patrols and recruiting centres. The number of recruits volunteering to serve their country continues to increase.

The next step in our transition is the most critical test for the future of our country. The mandate of the new Transitional Government, outlined in Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), is to draft a new permanent constitution by 15 August. This will be subject to a national referendum in October, leading to general elections for a constitutionally elected Government in December 2005. Success in drawing up the new constitution will be the definitive turning point for Iraq's stability and the entire process of democratic change.

Drafting this cornerstone document of our future will also be an exercise in compromise and consensus-building. It will bring together the competing agendas for all Iraqi groups and produce a unified national agenda. The new constitution will enshrine the ideas of any free people in its charter: pluralism, democratic rights, federalism, human rights and civil liberties. It will also embrace our diversity within our unity and reaffirm Iraq's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. That is a tremendous challenge, but we all realize what is at stake, and we are determined to meet the challenge. We recognize that the constitution is neither just for this generation, nor just for the winners of the January election, but for all Iraqis and for future generations to come — who all have a stake in its success.

A satisfactory formula can only be reached with the input and consensus of all the country's communities. As we have just learned from the European experience, a permanent constitution is unlikely to succeed if drafted behind closed doors, in isolation from the constituency.

We are reaching out and engaging all groups in a broad consultative dialogue in the writing of the constitution. In our social, religious and ethnic mosaic, the only route to peace, tolerance and national unity is for all Iraqis to be represented in this process. My Government is committed to ensuring that the constitutional process will be inclusive.

The constitution will provide the foundation for the new Iraq and will be an Iraqi-authored document, but we are facing a tight deadline to complete the drafting by 15 August. The United Nations has a history of experience it can bring to advising the drafting committee, which has already begun its work. We are aware that the United Nations is moving to extend its technical assistance, and we urge that the process be accelerated. We believe any delay in drafting and ratifying the constitution could provide a vacuum that anti-democratic forces could exploit.

Here we need the awareness and engagement of the international community to achieve our goals. Let me express our gratitude to Ambassador Ashraf Qazi in his important role as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq. We also welcome the recent developments towards staffing new United Nations facilities for the United Nations Assistant Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) in Erbil and Basra.

We also remind the Security Council of the effective and important work of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq in the previous elections. In that regard, we urge the United Nations to expedite the appointment of a United Nations Electoral Adviser to continue supporting the Commission's preparations for the upcoming general elections in December.

The mandate of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB) is also due for review at this time. The Government of Iraq believes that IAMB is useful in promoting greater transparency as the Iraqi Government, at its discretion, disburses the resources of the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI). As such, we propose to continue the IAMB mandate until the end of the political process in Iraq. At the same time, we urge all Member States to take seriously their responsibilities under resolutions 1483 (2003) and 1518 (2003) to deposit funds into the DFI.

An international conference on Iraq in Brussels next month is being organized by the United States and the European Union, together with the Government of Iraq. We hope to seize the momentum generated by the success of the January elections and the instalment of a new Government to strengthen the existing international partnership and forge new support for Iraq's reconstruction, military-security development and democratic transition. We are encouraged by the positive attitude demonstrated during the preparations, and we welcome those participants who are dealing with our country constructively, in good faith and with respect for the new order.

We look forward to the day when our forces are able to assume full responsibility for maintaining our national security, at which time there will be no need for the engagement of the multinational force in Iraq. Until then we need the continued presence of the multinational force in Iraq. I would like to take this opportunity to extend our thanks and gratitude to the States participating in the multinational force for their valued contribution.

Finally, the newly elected Government of Iraq recognizes what its people expect of them, and we endeavour to deliver. We are confident that we will succeed. Our people prove that the majority want democracy. Iraqis should be respected for their resilience and determination in rising up to the challenges they face every day. Violence will not distract us from the main goal of building a democratic, pluralistic, federal and unified Iraq.

The President: I thank Mr. Zebari for his statement.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I now invite Council members to a private meeting following the adjournment of this meeting.

The meeting rose at 10.55 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5190

Security Council

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31 May 2005

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Official communiqué of the 5190th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 31 May 2005, at 11 a.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"At its 5190th meeting, held in private on 31 May 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation concerning Iraq'.

"In accordance with the decision taken at the 5189th meeting, the President extended an invitation under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

"The members of the Council and His Excellency Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, had a constructive discussion."

05-36649 (E) 310505

United Nations S/PV.5191

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5191st meeting

Tuesday, 31 May 2005, 3.50 p.m.

New York

President:	Ms. Løj	(Denmark)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Djeffal
	Argentina	Mr. D'Alotto
	Benin	Mr. Saizonou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	France	Mrs. Collet
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Thomson
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/710)

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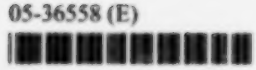
05-36558 (E)



The meeting was called to order at 3.50 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/710)

The President: In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel.

It is so decided.

I invite His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein to take a seat at the Council table.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

It is so decided.

I invite Mr. Guéhenno to take a seat at the Council table.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document A/59/19/Add.1, which contains the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group on the 2005 resumed session, and document A/59/710, which contains a letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel.

I now give him the floor.

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein: May I congratulate you, Madam, and the members of the Security Council on preparing an excellent draft presidential statement on the subject of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations. I am most grateful to the Council for having organized this briefing and for having invited me to participate. This is the first time in its history that the Council has ever had a public meeting of this sort, devoted exclusively to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations generally.

Over the past several months, and in reaction to first reports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, some members of the Council were of the opinion that an immediate and open discussion by the Council on sexual exploitation and abuse was merited, and the argument for it was indeed strong. After some reflection, however, those members deferred to the General Assembly, so that a broad strategy for dealing with sexual exploitation and abuse could be put into place — a strategy based on consultations between all the major troop- and equipment-contributing countries, the Secretary-General, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Legal Affairs. It is the contributions of all those separate components, together with the opinions offered by our United Nations colleagues in the field, that enabled my team and I to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request just over two months ago for a report, which we entitled: "A comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations".

Before I turn briefly to the most recent developments, where the work of the General Assembly is concerned, and what lies ahead of us, I would like, with your permission, Madam, to offer just a few observations that I believe deserve specific mention.

When we first began to take a close look at sexual exploitation and abuse, what became obvious to us was that sexual exploitation — predominantly prostitution — in at least some United Nations operations appeared to be widespread. The scale of

sexual abuse — that is, when the exploitation becomes criminal — was somewhat more difficult to gauge. We inferred, however, that given the apparent prevalent nature of the exploitation, both by civilian as well as by military personnel, the levels of abuse were probably more serious than was previously thought. Some of the possible reasons for why that has been so are enumerated in detail in the report itself, and so I will not repeat them here.

In reviewing all the information gathered for the report, we also began to grasp the complexity of the attendant legal questions — so much so that we were concerned at how certain United Nations civilian personnel could enjoy, by virtue of a specific set of circumstances unforeseen at the time the United Nations was created, complete impunity, even when committing frightful offences, such as murder. We also realized that, in the event that we could create the right administrative and legal framework for addressing that issue, we would solve many of the problems associated not only with sexual exploitation and abuse specifically, but also with other forms of misconduct.

Our growing understanding of sexual exploitation and abuse led us also to ask the obvious question: Why had we left this and other similar issues unresolved for so long? It was well known to many in the Secretariat in the early 1960s that the United Nations Operation in the Congo faced difficulties relating to the ill-discipline of some of its personnel; and ever since the United Nations Transition Assistance Group was mounted in 1989, a steady stream of similar reports have surfaced in relation to practically every subsequent mission and were brought to our notice by the Secretariat, humanitarian non-governmental organizations and the press.

What must be emphasized, and is emphasized in the Council's draft presidential statement, is the context into which we place all our words. United Nations peacekeeping, in almost all theatres, is dangerous, no matter how benign and peaceful conditions may appear to be at certain times. It takes courage for Member States to send their personnel to participate in such an undertaking, and even greater courage for the men and women nominated, military or civilian, to actually go and serve. And we can rightly be proud of what United Nations peacekeepers have accomplished through the years. Moreover, in most instances, whatever the abuses of United Nations peacekeepers, they cannot compare to the viciousness the parties to the conflict often invite on one another. But that can hardly be the point. It would be offensive for me to suggest that the United Nations should hold itself to anything but the highest standards of ethical conduct, and certainly we should never measure the United Nations against those who would treat civilian populations maliciously.

A peacekeeper who would exploit the vulnerabilities of a wounded population — already the victim of all that is tragic and cruel in war — is really no different than a physician who would violate the patient entrusted to his or her care or than the lifeguard who drowns the very people in need of rescue. Actions of that sort puncture, violently, the hope embodied by the very presence of the person who is there to help those in need. However rare they may be, therefore, not only are abuses by peacekeepers repugnant to us, but they strike at the very credibility of both the operation in question and this Organization as a whole.

And we, the Member States, have refrained from opening up that subject to public discourse over the past 60 years because of what? Because sentiments of pride, mixed in with a deep sense of embarrassment, have often produced in us only outright denials. And yet almost all countries that have participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations have, at one stage or another, had some reason to feel deeply ashamed over the activities of some of their peacekeepers.

If all of us are therefore guilty, so to speak, should it not then be easy for us — each Member State — to visit the transgressions of its own personnel openly, with some measure of honesty and humility? Surely we owe that to the victims of our abuse. Naturally, if one is to propose such a change to the manner by which we confront this problem, then one is obligated also to set a good example.

I once served as a United Nations peacekeeper. I have worked in the field with my compatriots — military and police peacekeepers alike — and know what good they do. I have seen them perform extraordinary feats of courage and kindness, often in the most trying conditions. And they, like many others, have done so with an unswerving sense of dedication to this world Organization. But I also recognize — and now do so publicly in the Security Council — that on occasion my Government has had to confront some appalling cases of criminal conduct by a few of our own peacekeepers, including, a few years ago, the

brutal rape of a local woman by a Jordanian in what was then East Timor and, more recently, in Kosovo, the murder by a Jordanian civilian police officer of a fellow officer. While those are two of the worst cases, sadly, there have been other allegations, and for those reasons the Jordanian Government, and Jordan's military and police authorities, are completely committed to seeing an end to this. Again, if we are to overcome these difficulties, we the Member States must resolve ourselves as best we can to recognize the truth openly and be closer friends to it, however painful that may sometimes be.

Only days ago, the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly examined and adopted a significant number of the recommendations put forward by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the posts submitted by the Secretariat relating to sexual exploitation and abuse following on from the adoption by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the first set of recommendations contained in the comprehensive report. This is all very encouraging. We expect the Secretary-General to announce, soon, the appointment of a group of legal experts required, by the Committee, inter alia,

> "To provide advice on the best way to proceed so as to ensure that the original intent of the Charter can be achieved, namely that United Nations staff and experts on mission would never be effectively exempt from the consequences of criminal acts committed at their duty station, nor unjustly penalized, in accordance with due process". (*A/59/19/Add.1, para. 40 (a)*)

The expert group is invited to make available its views to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

In the meantime, Jean-Marie Guéhenno and Jane Holl Lute have worked with extraordinary determination over many months to resolve the difficulties on the ground, actions for which they must be commended thoroughly. However, I would like to repeat what both of them have said on previous occasions: that, despite the progress we have seen, it would be prudent for us to expect that further allegations will emerge over the next year and beyond, due to the Secretariat's strengthening of the systems by which complaints can be lodged in United Nations operations.

As the weeks ahead of us unfold, we can also expect that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) will continue to coordinate smoothly on developing a standing procedure for how investigations are to be launched. In due course, the relationship between the OIOS and the troop-contributing countries on investigations will also need further refinement. Similarly, my hope is that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations will next year take up those recommendations and ideas found in the comprehensive report which were not addressed at the Committee's April session, either for lack of time or because it was deemed more appropriate for us to visit those items at a later date. In that context, I intend to propose again the holding of in-mission courts martial for the worst offences, and I will argue before the Committee that, at the very least, we should encourage those countries that can do so to, in fact, do so.

In conclusion, we will eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse from United Nations peacekeeping operations only when we have put into effect most, if not all, of the recommendations contained in the comprehensive report, over the next two years. However, that will not be possible as long as there are colleagues in the general membership, as well as in the Secretariat, who would have us believe that the furore regarding sexual exploitation and abuse is an exaggeration — a media-inspired public relations issue and nothing more, which will surely soon lapse into the past. With the adoption of the draft presidential statement and the measures contained in it, the Council's position will be read as being equally clear: such an opinion is profoundly mistaken. Sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations is a most serious and tragic issue, especially for the victims, many of whom are young women living in the most difficult conditions. Sexual exploitation and abuse would carry with it the most serious consequences for the future of peacekeeping if we were to prove ourselves incapable of solving this problem. I therefore applaud you, Madam President, and the rest of the Council for taking this decisive action today, for you have brought us that much closer to removing this dreadful stain on the reputation of the United Nations generally and on United Nations peacekeeping in particular.

The President: I thank His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein for his comprehensive briefing.

I now give the floor to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Mr. Guéhenno: I am grateful for the privilege of addressing the Security Council on one of the fundamental challenges facing peacekeeping today. The problem of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel is an abhorrent one. It represents a violation of the duty of care owed by peacekeepers to the local population that they have gone to serve.

Sexual exploitation and abuse threatens to tarnish the very name of the United Nations and to undermine our ability to implement Security Council mandates. Indeed, it is precisely our image and reputation that give us the credibility to work so effectively in war-torn countries and bring peace and stability to millions throughout the world. Eliminating such misconduct is therefore integral to the success of peacekeeping.

Stopping sexual exploitation and abuse will not happen overnight, but I take courage from the shared sense of urgency and determination to address it that exists within the Secretariat and Member States. I welcome the importance given to this issue by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations this year. As a result of the Committee's request, the report (A/59/710) of the Secretary-General's Adviser on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, was released — a report which must be commended. It provides a candid account of the problem, as well as a clear framework for effective action by both the Secretariat and Member States.

I also strongly welcome the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on sexual exploitation and abuse which, once approved by the General Assembly, will provide my Department with a clear and comprehensive strategy for moving forward. This will enable us to put in place a policy that meets the highest standards of behaviour. This should be accompanied, as is the case with all well-organized armies, by adequate welfare and recreation measures for all peacekeeping personnel, who are often deployed in some of the most difficult and austere environments.

We have come a long way since the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against United Nations peacekeepers surfaced in May of last year in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. My Department treated this as an issue of the highest priority, and I am pleased to report that we have made significant progress in investigating allegations and putting in place wide-ranging measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

Since 1 December 2004, investigations have been completed into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving 152 peacekeeping personnel — 32 civilians, three civilian police and 117 military personnel. So far, five United Nations staff members have been summarily dismissed, nine more are undergoing the disciplinary process and four have been cleared. On the side of uniformed personnel, two members of formed police units and 77 military personnel have been repatriated or rotated home on disciplinary grounds, including six military commanders.

Over the past year, field missions have put in place a wide array of measures to prevent misconduct and to enforce United Nations standards of conduct. For instance, on the prevention side, missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Liberia provide induction training on United Nations standards of conduct relating to sexual exploitation and abuse. My department intends to make such training mandatory for all members of peacekeeping operations on arrival in a mission.

Late last year, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations issued a policy on human trafficking. This is now accompanied by a resource manual on the issue, which includes a training module and practical guidance for peacekeeping operations on how best to combat human trafficking. In early 2005, awareness-raising posters on sexual exploitation and abuse and brochures on human trafficking were distributed to all missions, and they are displayed in offices in capitals and in the field, as well as military barracks.

With regard to enforcement of United Nations standards of conduct, field missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kosovo and Timor-Leste have established lists of premises and areas frequented by prostitutes, which are now out-of-bounds to all personnel. We have a network of focal points on sexual exploitation and

abuse in all missions to facilitate receipt of allegations, as well as telephone hotlines in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

As was mentioned in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 9 February 2005 on the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, this mission has put in place a number of mission-specific measures to minimize misconduct, such as a requirement that contingent members wear their uniforms at all times. Our Congo mission is also strengthening managerial accountability by requiring regional heads of office to come up with concrete workplans on how they will prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

At Headquarters, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has established a task force aimed at developing guidance and tools for peacekeeping operations to address sexual exploitation and abuse effectively. For instance, we are developing a database, in coordination with the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), to track and monitor allegations and investigations, as well as follow-up action. The Department is also developing internal communication messages to remind peacekeeping personnel of our duty to care, and why we serve.

In addition, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is co-chairing with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, an inter-agency task force aimed at creating an organizational culture throughout the United Nations system that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse. It is also developing common policies and guidance, for instance on victim assistance.

The Department is cooperating closely with OIOS, which, under General Assembly resolution 59/287, is in charge of investigating allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations. This collaboration involves developing suggestions, for discussion with troop-contributing countries, on how to facilitate their participation in OIOS investigations involving military peacekeeping personnel.

The problem of sexual exploitation and abuse is likely to look worse before it looks better. In other words, as we improve our complaints mechanisms in the field, and as people start to trust that action will be taken against those who violate United Nations standards of conduct, the number of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse will probably increase, not decrease.

The various measures that my department has undertaken over the past year at Headquarters and in the field have opened our eyes to the enormity of the task that lies ahead of us. We need deep, systemic change. I will do my utmost to implement such recommendations with due haste, as will managers and commanders in peacekeeping operations.

I commend the resolve that Council members are showing through the presidential statement under consideration today. I also welcome the reference in the statement, to be read out by the President at the close of this meeting, to the need for specific provisions to be included in Security Council mandates for peacekeeping operations to address misconduct by peacekeeping personnel. Indeed, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations hopes to establish a dedicated capacity to address conduct issues in the form of personnel conduct units at Headquarters and in the field. Those units will be an essential tool for preventing misconduct, monitoring compliance with United Nations standards and ensuring swift follow-up on disciplinary cases. In an organization that aims towards professional standards of the highest calibre, this is no longer a luxury but a must.

Sexual exploitation and abuse do not occur in a vacuum. Those acts take place where there is a general breakdown in good conduct and discipline. My department is ready to address the problem in a comprehensive manner. However, my department cannot solve this problem alone. We need to create a culture and environment in peacekeeping operations that does not permit sexual exploitation and abuse. That requires joint action by both DPKO and Member States. I look forward to our continued collaboration.

The President: I thank Mr. Guéhenno for his statement.

After consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recognizes the vital role that United Nations peacekeeping operations have played for decades in bringing peace and stability to countries emerging from war. The Council further recognizes that, with few exceptions, the women and men who serve in

United Nations peacekeeping operations do so with the utmost professionalism and dedication, and in some cases they make the ultimate sacrifice.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned with the allegations of sexual misconduct by United Nations peacekeeping personnel. The distinguished and honourable record of accomplishment in United Nations peacekeeping is being tarnished by the acts of a few individuals.

"The Security Council condemns, in the strongest terms, all acts of sexual abuse and exploitation committed by United Nations peacekeeping personnel. The Council reiterates that sexual exploitation and abuse are unacceptable and have a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of mission mandates.

"The Security Council, while confirming that the conduct and discipline of troops is primarily the responsibility of troop-contributing countries, recognizes the shared responsibility of the Secretary-General and all Member States to take every measure within their purview to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by all categories of personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions to enforce United Nations standards of conduct in that regard. The Security Council reiterates the importance of ensuring that sexual exploitation and abuse are properly investigated and appropriately punished.

"The Security Council underlines that the provision of an environment in which sexual exploitation and abuse are not tolerated is primarily the responsibility of managers and commanders.

"The Security Council welcomes the comprehensive report on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel (A/59/710) prepared by the Secretary-General's Adviser on this issue, His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations. The Council also welcomes the report of the resumed session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping (A/59/19/Add.1).

"The Security Council urges the Secretary-General and troop-contributing countries to ensure that the recommendations of the Special Committee that fall within their respective responsibilities are implemented without delay.

"The Security Council will consider including relevant provisions for prevention, monitoring, investigation and reporting of misconduct cases in its resolutions establishing new mandates or renewing existing mandates. In this regard, the Security Council calls on the Secretary-General to include, in his regular reporting of peacekeeping missions, a summary of the preventative measures taken to implement a zero-tolerance policy and of the outcome of actions taken against personnel found culpable of sexual exploitation and abuse."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2005/21.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5192

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5192nd meeting

Tuesday, 31 May 2005, 4.20 p.m.

New York

President:	Ms. Løj	(Denmark)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Djeffal
	Argentina	Mr. D'Alotto
	Benin	Mr. Saizonou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	France	Mr. Poirier
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Thomson
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

The question concerning Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2005/313)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-36570 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The question concerning Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2005/313)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Haiti, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mérorès (Haiti) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now resume its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/313, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2005/354, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1601 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5193rd meeting

Tuesday, 31 May 2005, 4.25 p.m.
New York

President:	Ms. Løj	(Denmark)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Djeffal
	Argentina	Mr. D'Alotto
	Benin	Mr. Saizonou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	France	Mrs. Collet
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Thomson
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2005/328)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-36576 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.25 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Burundi

Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2005/328)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Burundi, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nkingiye (Burundi) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now resume its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/328, which contains the fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2005/345, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1602 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5194

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5194th meeting

Friday, 3 June 2005, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. De La Sablière	(France)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Katti
	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Mr. Christensen
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Mercado
	Romania	Ms. Matei
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Howe-Jones
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Mr. Olson

Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2005/186)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-37221 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*spoke in French*): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of June, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Her Excellency Ms. Ellen Løj, Permanent Representative of Denmark, for her service as President of the Security Council for the month of May 2005. I am sure I speak for all members of the Security Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Løj for the great diplomatic skill with which she conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2005/186)

The President (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Djangoné-Bi (Côte d'Ivoire) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/186, which contains the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Members also have before them document S/2005/359, which contains text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to two letters dated 25 April 2005 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, issued as documents S/2005/270 and S/2005/340.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1603 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5195

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5195th meeting

Tuesday, 7 June 2005, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. De La Sablière	(France)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Wang Guangya
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Philippines	Mr. Mercado
	Romania	Ms. Matei
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lobach
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Llewellyn
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/346)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-37481 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Expression of sympathy on the death of Ambassador Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

The President (*spoke in French*): Before turning to the item on our agenda, I would like, on behalf of all delegations, to express the great sorrow we felt on learning of the tragic event involving Ambassador Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, who was the victim of a car accident in Mexico. We all remember the contribution that Adolfo Aguilar Zinser made to the work of the Council as Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations from February 2002 to November 2003. He vigorously defended his country's positions while also being a committed champion of modern multilateralism. In him we had an excellent colleague known for his reliability, constructive approach and openness. In short, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser was a talented diplomat. We shall long miss him.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/346)

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/346, which contains a letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the list of candidates for ad litem judges to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In particular, the Secretary-General proposes that the Security Council extend the deadline for nominations for a further 30 days from the date on which it takes a decision on the matter.

Members also have before them the draft of a reply that I, as President of the Security Council, propose to send to the Secretary-General in response to the aforementioned letter.

Unless I hear any objections, I shall take it that the Security Council endorses the Secretary-General's proposal and agrees that I should send the letter as drafted.

It is so decided.

The reply will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/2005/371.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5196

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2005

Original: English

Official communiqué of the 5196th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 7 June 2005, at 10.25 a.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"At its 5196th meeting, held in private on 7 June 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The question concerning Haiti'.

"The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Gérard Latortue, Interim Prime Minister of the Republic of Haiti.

"The members of the Council and the Interim Prime Minister of the Republic of Haiti had a constructive discussion."

05-37537 (E) 070605

United Nations S/PV.5197

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5197th meeting

Tuesday, 7 June 2005, 5.50 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. De La Sablière	(France)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Djacta
	Argentina	Mr. D'Alotto
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Kawakami
	Philippines	Mr. Mercado
	Romania	Ms. Matei
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Howe-Jones
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mr. Fendrick

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-37595 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.50 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Middle East

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council.

"The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the 2 June terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, that killed a Lebanese journalist, Samir Qassir, who was a symbol of political independence and freedom, and expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the family of the victim and to the people of Lebanon.

"The Security Council welcomes the determination and commitment of the Government of Lebanon to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of this assassination and determines that this assassination, like others before it, constitutes a pernicious effort to undermine security, stability, sovereignty, political independence and efforts aimed at preserving civil accord in the country.

"The Security Council expresses its concern about the destabilizing impact of political assassinations and other terrorist acts in Lebanon, and warns that the sponsors of recent terrorist acts against political leaders and leading members of civil society in Lebanon should not be permitted to jeopardize the holding of parliamentary elections in transparent, free and democratic conditions.

"The Security Council calls upon all parties to show restraint and a sense of responsibility with a view to the successful completion of the electoral process and government formation in the country.

"The Security Council reaffirms its resolution 1559 (2004) and reiterates its call for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. The Security Council urges all States, in accordance with its resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004), to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2005/22.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.